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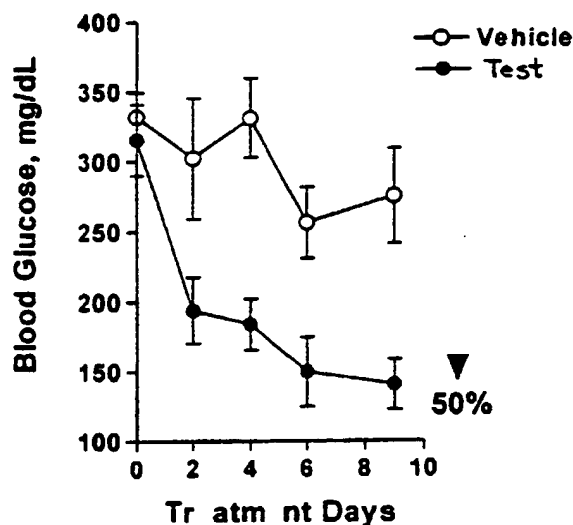
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(54) Title: **NOVEL COMPOUNDS TO TREAT DIABETES AND ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS**



(57) Abstract: Compounds are provided that lower blood glucose concentrations, lower serum triglyceride concentrations, lower systolic blood pressure, and increase glucose uptake by adipose tissue, but do not affect the expression of PPAR- γ by adipose tissue.

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NOVEL COMPOUNDS TO TREAT DIABETES AND ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present application is directed to novel antidiabetic compounds.

The causes of Type I and Type II diabetes are still unknown, although both genetic and environmental factors seem to be involved. Type I diabetes (or insulin-dependent diabetes) is an autonomic immune disease in which the responsible autoantigen is still unknown. Patients with Type I diabetes need to take insulin intravenously to survive. Type II diabetes (formerly referred to as non-insulin dependent diabetes) is a metabolic disorder resulting from the body's inability either to make a sufficient amount of insulin or to properly use the insulin that is produced. Insulin secretion and insulin resistance are considered the major metabolic defects, but the precise genetic factors involved remain unknown.

Patients with diabetes usually have one or more of the following defects:

- Under-production of insulin by the pancreas
- Over-secretion of glucose by the liver
- Defects in glucose transporters
- Desensitization of insulin receptors
- Defects in metabolic breakdown of polysaccharides

In addition to the IV administration of insulin, currently available medications used for diabetes include 4 classes of oral hypoglycemic agents listed in the following table.

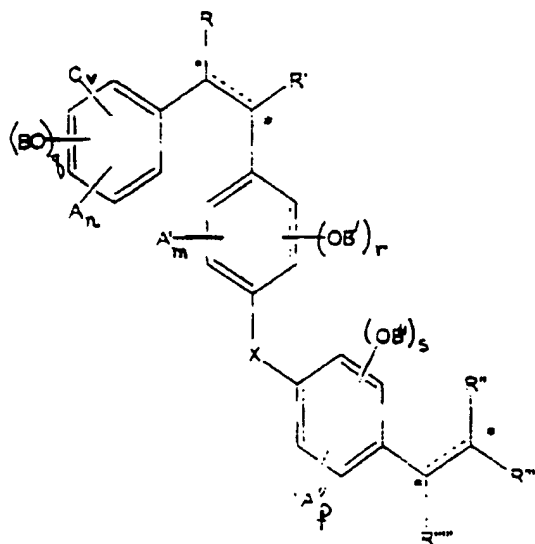
Class	Marketed Drugs	Mechanism of Action	Limitations
Sulfonylureas	First generation: 2 Second generation: 3	Signals beta cells to release more insulin	Development of resistance Hypoglycemia
Biguanides	Metformin	Reduces hepatic glucose production Improves	Adverse hepatic effects Lactic acidosis Unwanted

		Improves sensitivity to insulin	Unwanted gastrointestinal effects
Glucosidase inhibitors	Acarbose	Reduces glucose absorption from gut	Works only after meals GI side effects
Thiazolidinediones	Troglitazone	Reduce insulin resistance	Not effective in 25% of patients
	Rosiglitazone		Require frequent liver function tests
	Pioglitazone		Have very long onset of action Cause weight gain

As is apparent from the above table, there are disadvantages to each of the currently available agents for use in the treatment of diabetes. Accordingly, there is a continuing interest in the identification and development of new agents, particularly orally administered, water-soluble agents that can be used for the treatment of diabetes.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Compounds having the general formula (I)-(III) have glucose-lowering activity.



(I)

Stereocenters (designated by *) could be R- or S-.

Each bond represented by dotted lines could be a double or a single bond, and the geometry across the bond could be E or Z.

R and R' are independently H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups that may be substituted, or functional groups like COOR₃, where R₃ = H, a cation C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or C₅-C₁₀ aryl; CONR₁R₂, where R₁ and R₂ may be independently or together H, linear or branched C₁-C₂₀ alkyl or C₅-C₂₀ aryl, NH₂, OH, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, halo, cyano, or R+R'=O.

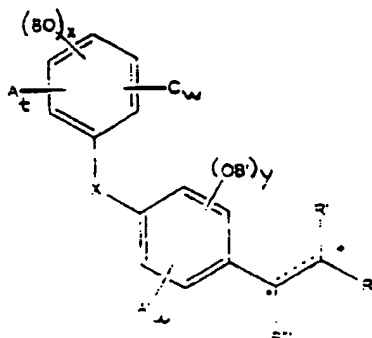
A, A', A'', and C are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, linear or branched C₁-C₂₀ alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and n, m, and p are independently integers from 0 to 3;

B, B', and B'' are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkenyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkyl carboxyl

amino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; aroyl, araalkanoyl, carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and q, r and s are independently integers from 0 to 3:

R^{'''}, R^{''''} and R^{'''''} are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents, COOH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, carbonyl, NH₂, CONH₂, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, halo, or cyano.

X = NH, O, S, S=O, or SO₂.



(II)

Stereocenters (designated by *) could be R- or S-.

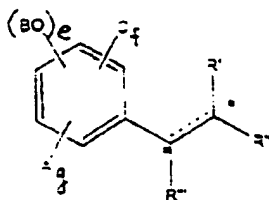
Each bond represented by the dotted line could be a double or a single bond, and the geometry across it may be E or Z.

A, A', and C are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and t, u, and w are independently integers from 0 to 3:

B and B' are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy; C₁-C₂₀ alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkenoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkenyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy, C₆-C₂₀ aroyl, C₆-C₂₀ araalkanoyl, carboxyl, cyan, halo, hydroxy; and x and y are independently integers from 0 to 3;

R', R'', and R''' are independently H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents, COOH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, carbonyl, NH₂, CONH₂, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, halo or cyano.

X = NH, O, S, S=O, or SO₂



(III)

Stereocenters (designated by *) could be R- or S-.

The bond represented by the dotted line could be a double or a single bond, and the geometry across it may be E or Z.

A and C are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy, carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy, thiol, SOR or SOR₂; and f and g are independently integers from 0 to 3:

B is independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkenoyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkenyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy, C₅-C₂₀ aroyl, C₆-C₂₀ araalkanoyl, carboxyl, cyan, halo, hydroxy; and e is an integer from 1 to 3:

R', R'', and R''' are independently H or C₁-C₂₀ linear and branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents, COOH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, NH₂, CONH₂, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, OH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, halo, cyano.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 shows the blood glucose concentrations found in ob/ob mice given the representative compound at a dose of 50 mg/kg for 7 days.

Figure 2 shows the blood glucose concentrations found in diabetic ob/ob mice given the representative compound at doses of 0 (vehicle), 10, 25, or 50 mg/kg for 7 days (left); and those found in lean ob/ob mice given the representative compound at a dose of 50 mg/kg for the same period (right).

Figure 3 shows the serum triglyceride concentrations and systolic blood pressure of fructose-fed, insulin-resistant rats that received the representative compound or the vehicle for 7 days.

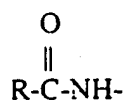
Figure 4 shows the glucose uptake of 3T3-L1 cells exposed to two different concentrations of the representative compound (0.1 nM and 0.1 μ M).

Figure 5 shows the levels of PPAR- γ expression found in adipose tissue of ob/ob mice treated with the vehicle or the representative compound (50 mg/kg) for 10 days.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

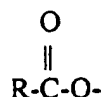
In the compounds of the formulas I, II and III, the alkyl groups may be linear or branched including but not limited methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, sec-butyl, n-butyl, pentyl, isopentyl, and the like. Alkenyl groups of 1 to 20 carbon atoms includes but is not limited to, ethylene, propylene, butylene, isobutylene, and the like. Aryl groups include phenyl, and other multi-ring aromatic structures. Alkoxy includes methoxy, ethoxy propoxy, isopropoxy, n-butoxy, isobutoxy and the like. Halo includes bromo chloro, fluoro, iodo.

Acylamino includes the group



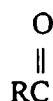
wherein R could be hydrogen alkyl or aryl.

Acyloxy includes the group



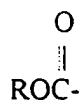
wherein R is hydrogen, alkyl or aryl.

Alkanoyl includes the group



wherein R can be hydrogen, alkyl or aryl.

Alkoxy carbonyl includes the group



5

wherein R can be alkyl.

Alkylamino includes the group

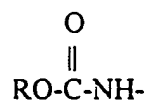


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wherein the amino group may be mono or di-substituted with alkyl groups.

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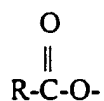
Alkylcarboxylamino includes the group



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wherein R can be an alkyl group.

Carboalkoxy includes the group

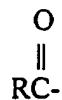


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wherein R is an alkyl group.

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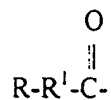
Aroyl includes the group



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wherein R is aryl.

Araalkanoyl includes the group



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wherein R is aryl and R¹ is alkylenyl.

Preferred compounds of formula are those wherein C and A are hydrogen, and q=2
when B is methyl. Other preferred compounds are those in which A' is hydrogen and r=O,
10 and in which A'' is hydrogen and s=O. Another preferred class of compounds comprises
those in which R is hydrogen and R' is -COOR₃. A preferred class of substituent comprises
those in which R''' is hydrogen. R''' and R''' are independently -COOR₃ and X is oxygen.

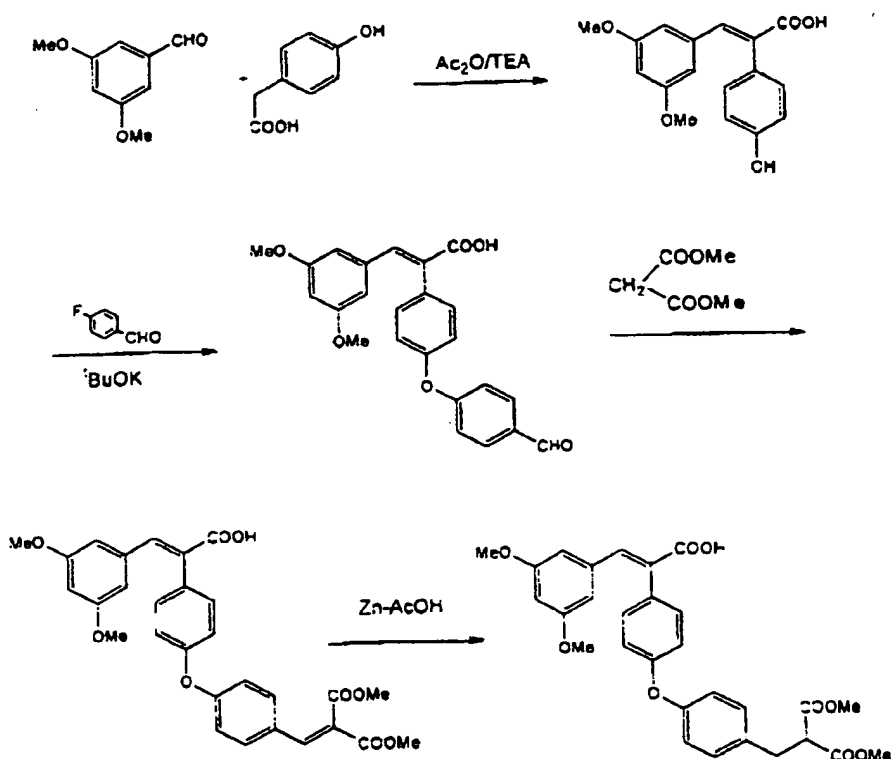
The method used for the synthesis of the representative member of the Type (I)
compounds is shown in Scheme I.

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A specific method for the synthesis of a representative number of compounds of the formula I is shown below in Scheme IA. Compounds of the formula II were made starting from the second step showing in Scheme I with the appropriate starting materials. The compounds of formula III may be made by utilizing the chemistry of the last step of Scheme I using the appropriate starting materials.

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Scheme IA



The compounds of the present invention are useful in the treatment of diseases or disorders characterized by the presence of the elevated blood glucose levels, that is hyperglycemic disorders, such as diabetes melitis, including both type I and II diabetes as well as other hyperglycemic related disorders such as obesity, increased cholesterol kidney related disorders, and the like. The compounds are preferably administered at least to reduce the blood glucose level in the host suffering from the hyperglycemic disorder. The sufficient amount of the compound is administered to the subject to reduced the blood glucose level to an acceptable range which is typically about plus or minus 10%, usually plus or minus 8%, and more usually plus or minus 5% of the normal average blood glucose level for the subject. A variety hosts may be treated with the compounds to reduce blood glucose levels, such as humans and including mammals host such a livestock, valuable or rare animals, pets, such as dogs and cats. The compounds may be administered by any convenient administration technique including, but not limited to, intravenous, intradermal, intramuscular, subcutaneous, or oral. The dosage delivered to the host will necessarily depend upon the route by which the compound is administered but will generally range from about 50-500mg/70kg human body weight, and usually from about 100-200mg/70kg human body weight.

The compounds will be combined in a physiologically acceptable vehicle to produce a pharmaceutical composition. The nature of the physiologically acceptable vehicle will necessarily depend on the method for which the pharmaceutically composition is administered. Exemplary vehicles include water, that is, sterile water for injection, saline, such as phosphate buffered saline, lyophilized power in the form of tablets or capsules where such forms may include various fillers binders and the like. The amount of the active compound in the pharmaceutical composition will be selected in view of the method by which the pharmaceutical composition is to be administered, and may be determined empirically by those of ordinary skill in the art.

Figures 1 through 5 present the results of preclinical tests performed using a compound according to the present invention, 4-(1-carboxy-2-(3,5-dimethoxyphenyl)) ethylenyl-4'-(2,2-dicarbomethoxy) ethyl diphenyl ether.

When 6-week-old male ob/ob mice were given a 50 mg/kg dose of this compound or the vehicle daily for 7 days, the blood glucose concentrations of the mice given the

compound were reduced 50% from those of the mice given the vehicle only, and the reductions of blood glucose concentrations were observed as early as Day 2 (see Figure 1).

In another experiment, 6-week-old male diabetic ob/ob mice received the indicated oral doses of the test compound daily. Figure 2 shows that the 10mg/kg dose of the compound lowered blood glucose concentrations as effectively as the 50mg/kg dose. The blood glucose concentrations in lean control animals given the highest dose of the test compound (50 mg/kg) did not differ from those in animals given vehicle only.

The ability of this test compound to lower serum triglyceride concentrations and blood pressure was studied in fructose-fed, insulin-resistant rats. For this experiment, male Sprague-Dawley rats initially weighing 150-175g were placed on a 60% fructose-enriched diet for 10 days. On Day 11, rats with hypertriglyceridemia were randomly assigned to receive oral doses of vehicle or the compound (50mg/kg) daily for 7 consecutive days. Serum triglyceride concentrations were measured 24 hours after each administration of test agent, and blood pressure was measured 18 hours after test agent administration. Figure 3A shows that the test compound effectively lowered serum triglyceride concentrations in these rats, and Figure 3B shows that the rats treated with the test compound had significantly lower blood pressure than did those treated with vehicle.

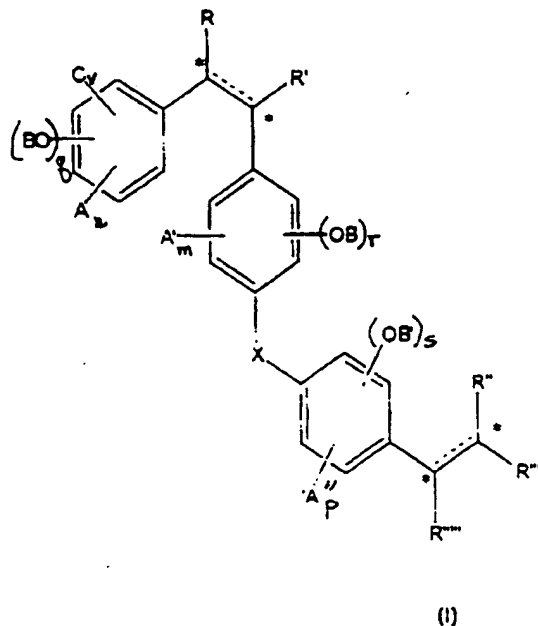
Basal glucose uptake of 3T3-L1 cells was measured in the presence of two different concentrations of the test compound (0.1 nM and 0.1 μ M). Cells were incubated at 37°C for 48 hours with vehicle or the test compound, and then further incubated with 14 C-deoxyglucose for an additional 30 min at 22°C. The cells were washed and lysed, and the total radioactivity in the cells was measured. Figure 4 shows that the glucose uptake increased over the basal level in cells treated with the test compound. This result suggests that this test compound stimulates glucose uptake in differentiated adipocytes.

In an experiment studying the expression of PPAR- γ in the adipose tissue of mice, epididymal fat was collected from six different ob/ob mice either treated with vehicle or the test compound (50 mg/kg) for 10 days, homogenized in lyses buffer, and centrifuged. A total of 30 mg of protein was loaded on to SDS polyacrylamide gel, immunoblotted, and probed with anti PPAR-g antibody raised against a 15-residue synthetic peptide containing conserved sequences of PPAR-g (see Figure 5A). The bands were quantified and represented in bar graphs (see Figure 5B). The expression levels of PPAR-g in the tissues from vehicle-treated and the compound-treated animals did not differ from each other.

The tests described above and illustrated in the figures show that the compounds according to the present invention lower blood glucose concentrations, lower serum triglyceride concentrations, lower systolic blood pressure, and increase glucose uptake by adipose tissue, but do not affect the expression of PPAR- γ by adipose tissue.

What is claimed is:

1. A compound of the formula I:



wherein stereocenters * are R or S;

dotted lines indicate that a double bond may be present or absent, and the double bond geometry may be E or Z;

R and R' are independently H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups that may be substituted, or functional groups like COOR₃, where R₃ = H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or C₅-C₂₀ aryl; CONR₁R₂, where R₁ and R₂ may be independently or together H, linear or branched C₁-C₂₀ alkyl or C₅-C₂₀ aryl, NH₂, OH, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, halo, cyano, or R+R'=O.

A, A', A'', and C are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, linear or branched C₁-C₂₀ alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and n, m, and p are independently integers from 0 to 3;

B, B', and B'' are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkenyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkyl carboxyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; aroyl, araalkanoyl, carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and q, r and s are independently integers from 1 to 3;

R''', R'''' and R''''' are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents, COOH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, NH₂, CONH₂, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, OH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, halo, or cyano.

X = NH, O, S, S=O, or SO₂.

2. A compound according to Claim 1 wherein C and A are hydrogen.

3. A compound according to Claim 2 wherein q=2 and B is methyl.

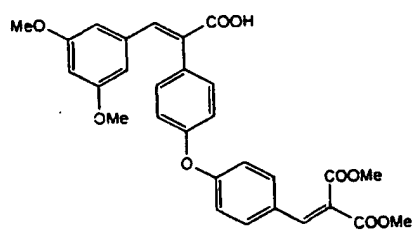
4. A compound according to Claim 1 wherein A' is hydrogen and r = O.

5. A compound according to Claim 1 wherein A'' is hydrogen and s = O.

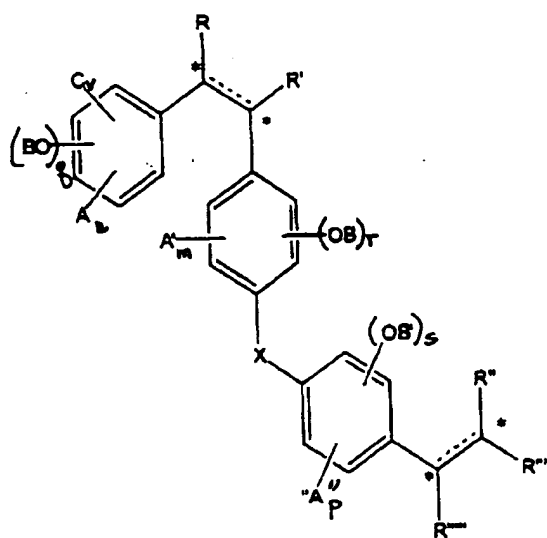
6. A compound according to Claim 1 wherein R is hydrogen and R' is -COOR₃, wherein R₃ is hydrogen, a cation, C₁-C₁₀ alkyl or C₅-C₁₀ aryl.

7. A compound according to Claim 1 wherein X is oxygen; R''' is hydrogen; and R''' and R'''' are independently -COOR₃, wherein R₃ is hydrogen, a cation, C₁-C₁₀ alkyl or C₅-C₁₀ aryl.

8. The compound according to Claim 1 of the formula:



9. A pharmaceutical composition containing a blood glucose lowering effective amount of a compound of formula I in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.



(I)

wherein stereocenters * are R or S;

dotted lines indicate that a double bond may be present or absent, and the double bond geometry may be E or Z;

R and R' are independently H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups that may be substituted, or functional groups like COOR₃, where R₃ = H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or C₅-C₂₀ aryl; CONR₁R₂, where R₁ and R₂ may be independently or together H, linear or branched C₁-C₂₀ alkyl or C₅-C₂₀ aryl, NH₂, OH, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, halo, cyano, or R+R'=O.

A, A', A'', and C are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, linear or branched C₁-C₂₀ alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and n, m, and p are independently integers from 0 to 3;

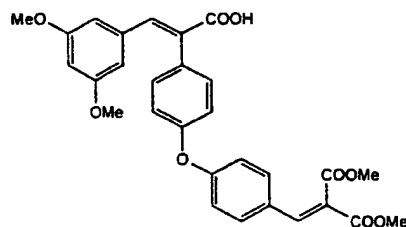
B, B', and B'' are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkenyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkyl carboxyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; aroyl, araalkanoyl, carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and q, r and s are independently integers from 1 to 3;

R''', R'''' and R''''' are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents, COOH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, NH₂, CONH₂, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, OH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, halo, or cyano.
X = NH, O, S, S=O, or SO₂.

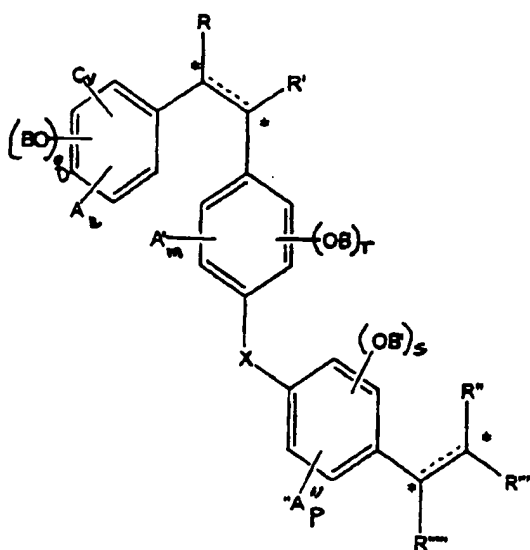
10. A composition according to Claim 9 wherein C and A are hydrogen.
11. A composition according to Claim 10 wherein q=2 and B is methyl.
12. A composition according to Claim 9 wherein A' is hydrogen and r = O.
13. A composition according to Claim 9 wherein A'' is hydrogen and s = O.
14. A composition according to Claim 9 wherein R is hydrogen and R' is -COOR₃, wherein R₃ is hydrogen, a cation, C₁-C₁₀ alkyl or C₅-C₁₀ aryl.

15. A composition according to Claim 9 wherein X is oxygen; R^{'''} is hydrogen; and R^{'''} and R^{'''} are independently -COOR₃, wherein R₃ is hydrogen, a cation, C₁-C₁₀ alkyl or C₅-C₁₀ aryl.

16. The composition according to Claim 9 wherein the compound comprises:



17. A method for lowering blood glucose in a subject comprising administering to said subject an effective blood glucose lowering amount of a composition containing a compound of the formula I in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.



(I)

wherein stereocenters * are R or S;

dotted lines indicate that a double bond may be present or absent, and the double
5 bond geometry may be E or Z;

R and R' are independently H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups
that may be substituted, or functional groups like COOR₃, where R₃ = H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or
branched alkyl or C₅-C₂₀ aryl; CONR₁R₂, where R₁ and R₂ may be independently or together
H, linear or branched C₁-C₂₀ alkyl or C₅-C₂₀ aryl, NH₂, OH, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched
10 alkoxy, halo, cyano, or R+R'=O.

A, A', A'', and C are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, linear or
branched C₁-C₂₀ alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy; C₁-C₂₀
linear or branched alkylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; carboxyl,
cyano, halo, hydroxy; and n, m, and p are independently integers from 0 to 3;

15 B, B', and B'' are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear
or branched alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkenyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀
linear or branched alkoxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkyl carboxyl
amino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; aroyl, araalkanoyl, carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and q, r and s
are independently integers from 1 to 3;

20 R''', R'''' and R''''' are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl
groups which may contain substituents, COOH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, NH₂, CONH₂, C₁-
C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, OH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, halo, or cyano.
X = NH, O, S, S=O, or SO₂.

25 18. A method according to Claim 17 wherein C and A are hydrogen.

19. A method according to Claim 18 wherein q=2 and B is methyl.

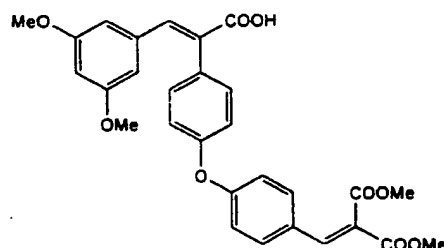
20. A method according to Claim 17 wherein A' is hydrogen and r = O.

30 21. A method according to Claim 17 wherein A'' is hydrogen and s = O.

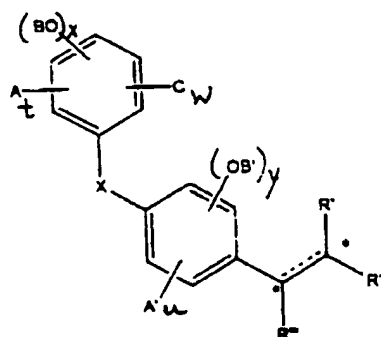
22. A method according to Claim 17 wherein R is hydrogen and R' is $-\text{COOR}_3$, wherein R_3 is hydrogen, a cation, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}$ alkyl or $\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{10}$ aryl.

23. A method according to Claim 17 in formula I wherein X is oxygen; R''' is hydrogen; and R''' and R''' are independently $-\text{COOR}_3$, wherein R_3 is hydrogen, a cation, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{10}$ alkyl or $\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{10}$ aryl.

24. The method according to Claim 17 wherein said compound comprises:



25. A compound of the formula II:



(II)

wherein stereocenters * are R or S;

dotted lines indicates that a double bond may be present or absent, and the double bond geometry may be E or Z;

A, A', and C are independently H, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$ acylamino, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$ acyloxy, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$ alkoxycarbonyl, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$ alkoxy, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$ linear or branched alkyl amino, $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{20}$

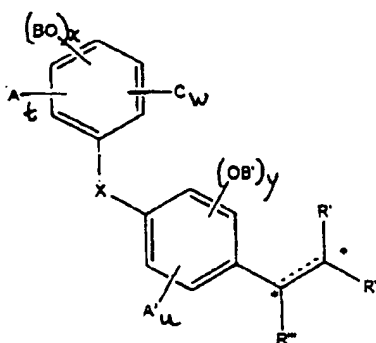
alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and t, u, and w are independently integers from 0 to 3;

B and B' are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, C₁-C₂₀ alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkenoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkenyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy, C₆-C₂₀ aroyl, C₆-C₂₀ aralkanoyl, carboxyl, cyan, halo, hydroxy; and x and y are independently integers from 0 to 3;

R', R'', and R''' are independently H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents, COOH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, NH₂, CONH₂, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, OH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, halo or cyano.

X = NH, O, S, S=O, or SO₂

26. A pharmaceutically composition containing a blood glucose lowering effective amount of a compound of the formula II in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.



(II)

wherein stereocenters * are R or S;

dotted lines indicates that a double bond may be present or absent, and the double bond geometry may be E or Z;

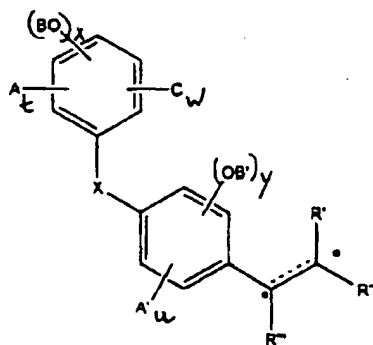
A, A', and C are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and t, u, and w are independently integers from 0 to 3;

B and B' are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, C₁-C₂₀ alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkenoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkenyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy, C₆-C₂₀ aroyl, C₆-C₂₀ aralkenoyl, carboxyl, cyan, halo, hydroxy; and x and y are independently integers from 0 to 3;

R', R'', and R''' are independently H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents. COOH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy carbonyl, NH₂, CONH₂, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy carbonyl, OH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, halo or cyano.

X = NH, O, S, S=O, or SO₂

27. A method for lowering blood glucose in a subject comprising administering to said subject an effective blood glucose lowering amount of a composition of the formula II.



(11)

wherein stereocenters * are R or S;

dotted lines indicates that a double bond may be present or absent, and the double bond geometry may be E or Z;

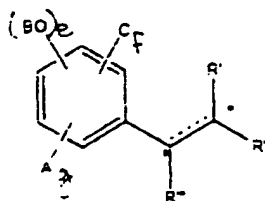
A, A', and C are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and t, u, and w are independently integers from 0 to 3;

B and B' are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, C₁-C₂₀ alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkenoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkenyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy, C₆-C₂₀ aroyl, C₆-C₂₀ araalkanoyl, carboxyl, cyan, halo, hydroxy; and x and y are independently integers from 0 to 3;

R', R'', and R''' are independently H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents, COOH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, NH₂, CONH₂, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, OH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, halo or cyano.

X = NH, O, S, S=O, or SO₂

28. A compound of the formula III.



(III)

wherein stereocenters (designated by *) could be R- or S-.

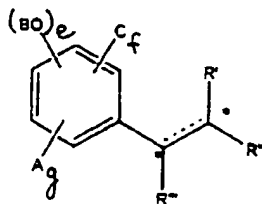
dotted lines indicate that a double bond may be present or absent, and the double bond geometry may be E or Z;

A and C are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; thiol, SOR or SOR₂; and f and g are independently integers from 0 to 3;

B is independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkenoyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkenyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy, C₅-C₂₀ aroyl, C₆-C₂₀ araalkanoyl, carboxyl, cyan, halo, hydroxy; and e is an integer from 1 to 3;

R', R'', and R''' are independently H or C₁-C₂₀ linear and branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents, COOH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy carbonyl, NH₂, CONH₂, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy carbonyl, OH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, halo, cyano.

29. A pharmaceutically composition containing a blood glucose lowering effective amount of a compound of the formula III in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.



(III)

wherein stereocenters (designated by *) could be R- or S-.

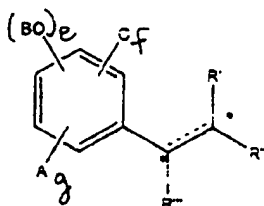
dotted lines indicate that a double bond may be present or absent, and the double bond geometry may be E or Z;

A and C are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy carbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; thiol, SOR or SOR₂; and f and g are independently integers from 0 to 3;

B is independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkenoyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkenyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy carbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy, C₅-C₂₀ aroyl, C₆-C₂₀ aralkanoyl, carboxyl, cyan, halo, hydroxy; and e is an integer from 1 to 3;

R', R'', and R''' are independently H or C₁-C₂₀ linear and branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents, COOH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy carbonyl, NH₂, CONH₂, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy carbonyl, OH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, halo, cyano.

30. A method for lowering blood glucose in a subject comprising administering to said subject an effective blood glucose lowering amount of a composition of the formula III.



(III)

wherein stereocenters (designated by *) could be R- or S-.

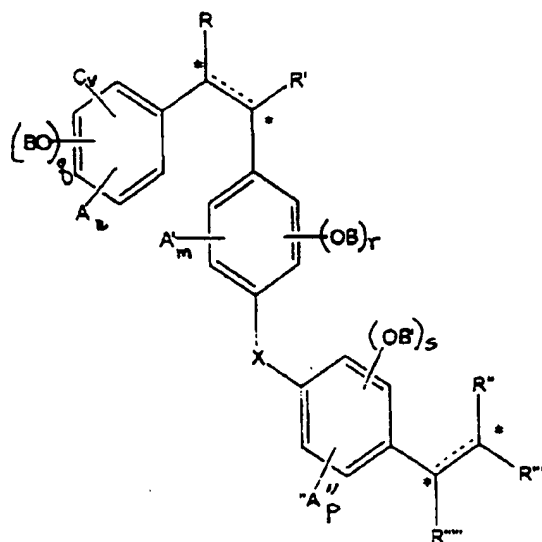
dotted lines indicate that a double bond may be present or absent, and the double bond geometry may be E or Z;

A and C are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; thiol. SOR or SOR₂; and f and g are independently integers from 0 to 3;

B is independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkenoyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkenyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy, C₅-C₂₀ aroyl, C₆-C₂₀ araalkanoyl, carboxyl, cyan. halo, hydroxy; and e is an integer from 1 to 3;

R', R'', and R''' are independently H or C₁-C₂₀ linear and branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents, COOH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, NH₂, CONH₂, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, OH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, halo, cyano.

31. A pharmaceutical composition containing a serum triglyceride lowering effective amount of a compound of formula I in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.



(I)

wherein stereocenters * are R or S;

dotted lines indicate that a double bond may be present or absent, and the double bond geometry may be E or Z;

R and R' are independently H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups that may be substituted, or functional groups like COOR₃, where R₃ = H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or C₅-C₂₀ aryl; CONR₁R₂, where R₁ and R₂ may be independently or together H, linear or branched C₁-C₂₀ alkyl or C₅-C₂₀ aryl, NH₂, OH, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, halo, cyano, or R+R'=O.

A, A', A'', and C are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, linear or branched C₁-C₂₀ alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and n, m, and p are independently integers from 0 to 3;

B, B', and B'' are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkenyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkyl carboxyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; aroyl, aralkanoyl, carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and q, r and s are independently integers from 1 to 3;

R''' , R'''' and R''''' are independently H, C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents. $COOH$, C_1 - C_{20} alkoxy carbonyl, NH_2 , $CONH_2$, C_1 - C_{20} acylamino, C_1 - C_{20} alkoxy carbonyl. OH , C_1 - C_{20} alkoxy, halo, or cyano.

$X = NH$, O , S , $S=O$, or SO_2 .

5

32. A composition according to Claim 31 wherein C and A are hydrogen.

33. A composition according to Claim 32 wherein $q=2$ and B is methyl.

10

34. A composition according to Claim 31 wherein A' is hydrogen and $r = 0$.

35. A composition according to Claim 31 wherein A'' is hydrogen and $s = 0$.

15

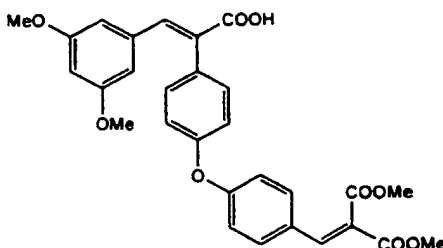
36. A composition according to Claim 31 wherein R is hydrogen and R' is $-COOR_3$, wherein R_3 is hydrogen, a cation, C_1 - C_{10} alkyl or C_5 - C_{10} aryl.

37. A composition according to Claim 31 wherein X is oxygen; R'''' is hydrogen; and R''' and R''''' are independently $-COOR_3$, wherein R_3 is hydrogen, a cation, C_1 - C_{10} alkyl or C_5 - C_{10} aryl.

20

38. The composition according to Claim 31 wherein the compound comprises:

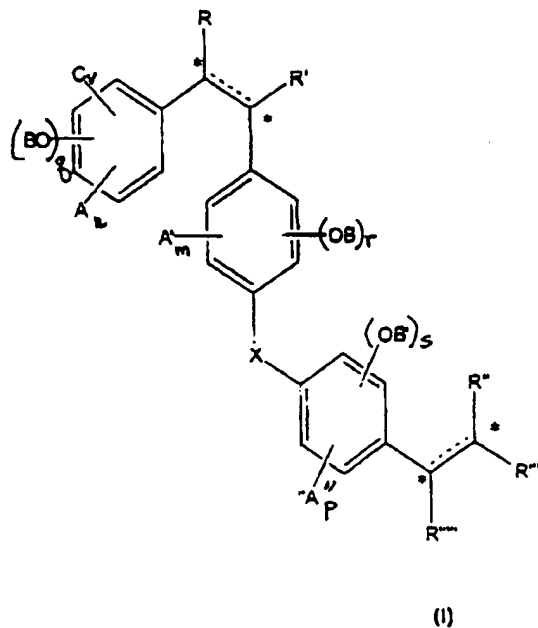
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30

39. A method for lowering serum triglyceride in a subject comprising administering to said subject an effective serum triglyceride lowering amount of a

composition containing a compound of the formula I in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.



wherein stereocenters * are R or S;

dotted lines indicate that a double bond may be present or absent, and the double bond geometry may be E or Z;

R and R' are independently H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups that may be substituted, or functional groups like COOR₃, where R₃ = H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or C₅-C₂₀ aryl; CONR₁R₂, where R₁ and R₂ may be independently or together H, linear or branched C₁-C₂₀ alkyl or C₅-C₂₀ aryl, NH₂, OH, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, halo, cyano, or R+R'=O.

A, A', A'', and C are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, linear or branched C₁-C₂₀ alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and n, m, and p are independently integers from 0 to 3;

B, B', and B'' are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkenyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkyl carboxyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; aroyl, araalkanoyl, carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and q, r and s are independently integers from 1 to 3;

R''', R'''' and R''''' are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents, COOH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, NH₂, CONH₂, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, OH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, halo, or cyano.

X = NH, O, S, S=O, or SO₂.

40. A method according to Claim 39 wherein C and A are hydrogen.

41. A method according to Claim 40 wherein q=2 and B is methyl.

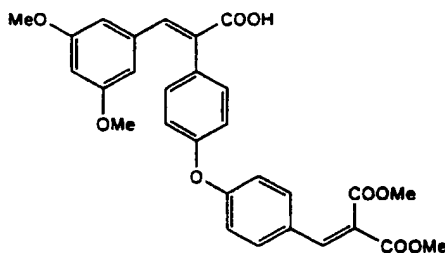
42. A method according to Claim 39 wherein A' is hydrogen and r = O.

43. A method according to Claim 39 wherein A'' is hydrogen and s = O.

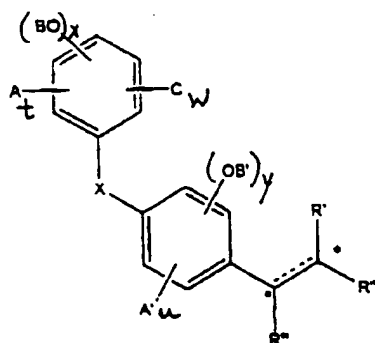
44. A method according to Claim 39 wherein R is hydrogen and R' is -COOR₃, wherein R₃ is hydrogen, a cation, C₁-C₁₀ alkyl or C₅-C₁₀ aryl.

45. A method according to Claim 39 in formula I wherein X is oxygen; R'''' is hydrogen; and R''' and R'''' are independently -COOR₃, wherein R₃ is hydrogen, a cation, C₁-C₁₀ alkyl or C₅-C₁₀ aryl.

46. The method according to Claim 39 wherein said compound comprises:



47. A pharmaceutical composition containing a serum triglyceride lowering effective amount of a compound of the formula II in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.



(II)

wherein stereocenters * are R or S;

dotted lines indicates that a double bond may be present or absent, and the double bond geometry may be E or Z;

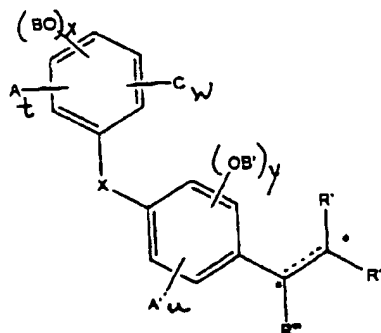
A, A', and C are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and t, u, and w are independently integers from 0 to 3;

B and B' are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy; C₁-C₂₀ alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkenoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkenyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy, C₆-C₂₀ aroyl, C₆-C₂₀ araalkanoyl, carboxyl, cyan, halo, hydroxy; and x and y are independently integers from 0 to 3;

R', R'', and R''' are independently H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents, COOH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, NH₂, CONH₂, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, OH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, halo or cyano.

X = NH, O, S, S=O, or SO₂

48. A method for lowering serum triglyceride in a subject comprising administering to said subject an effective serum triglyceride lowering amount of a composition of the formula II.



(III)

wherein stereocenters * are R or S;

dotted lines indicates that a double bond may be present or absent, and the double bond geometry may be E or Z;

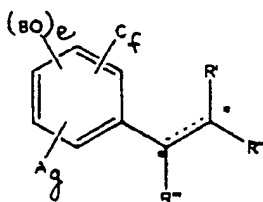
A, A', and C are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and t, u, and w are independently integers from 0 to 3;

B and B' are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy; C₁-C₂₀ alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkenoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkenyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy, C₆-C₂₀ aroyl, C₆-C₂₀ araalkanoyl, carboxyl, cyan, halo, hydroxy; and x and y are independently integers from 0 to 3;

R', R'', and R''' are independently H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents, COOH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, NH₂, CONH₂, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, OH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, halo or cyano.

X = NH, O, S, S=O, or SO₂

49. A pharmaceutically composition containing a serum triglyceride lowering effective amount of a compound of the formula III in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.



(III)

wherein stereocenters (designated by *) could be R- or S-.

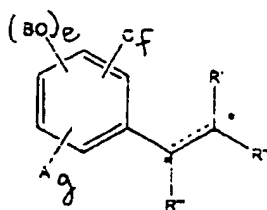
dotted lines indicate that a double bond may be present or absent, and the double bond geometry may be E or Z;

A and C are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; thiol. SOR or SOR₂; and f and g are independently integers from 0 to 3;

B is independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkenoyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkenyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy, C₅-C₂₀ aroyl, C₆-C₂₀ araalkanoyl, carboxyl, cyan, halo, hydroxy; and e is an integer from 1 to 3;

R', R'', and R''' are independently H or C₁-C₂₀ linear and branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents, COOH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, NH₂, CONH₂, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, OH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, halo, cyano.

50. A method for lowering serum triglyceride in a subject comprising administering to said subject an effective serum triglyceride lowering amount of a composition of the formula III.



(III)

wherein stereocenters (designated by *) could be R- or S-.

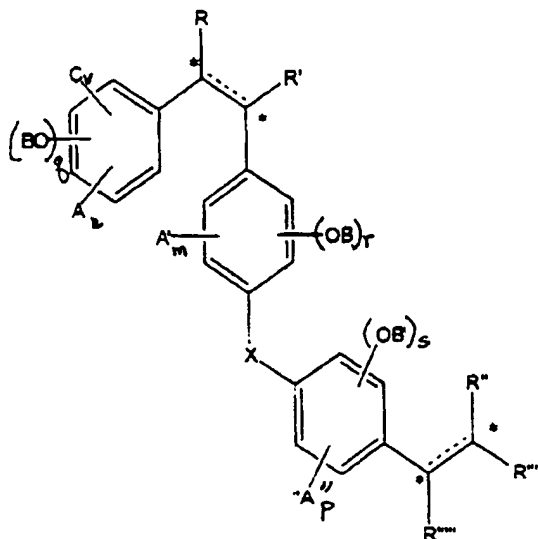
dotted lines indicate that a double bond may be present or absent, and the double bond geometry may be E or Z;

A and C are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; thiol, SOR or SOR₂; and f and g are independently integers from 0 to 3;

B is independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkenoyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkenyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy, C₅-C₂₀ aroyl, C₆-C₂₀ araalkanoyl, carboxyl, cyan, halo, hydroxy; and e is an integer from 1 to 3;

R', R'', and R''' are independently H or C₁-C₂₀ linear and branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents, COOH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, NH₂, CONH₂, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, OH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, halo, cyano.

51. A pharmaceutical composition containing a blood pressure lowering effective amount of a compound of formula I in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.



(I)

wherein stereocenters * are R or S;

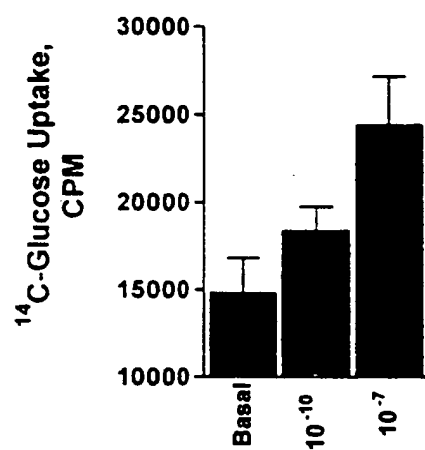
dotted lines indicate that a double bond may be present or absent, and the double bond geometry may be E or Z;

R and R' are independently H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups that may be substituted, or functional groups like COOR₃, where R₃ = H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or C₅-C₂₀ aryl; CONR₁R₂, where R₁ and R₂ may be independently or together H, linear or branched C₁-C₂₀ alkyl or C₅-C₂₀ aryl, NH₂, OH, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, halo, cyano, or R+R'=O.

A, A', A'', and C are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, linear or branched C₁-C₂₀ alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and n, m, and p are independently integers from 0 to 3;

B, B', and B'' are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkenyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkyl carboxyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; aroyl, aralkanoyl, carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and q, r and s are independently integers from 1 to 3;

Figure 4



R''', R'''' and R''''' are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents, COOH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy carbonyl, NH₂, CONH₂, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy carbonyl, OH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, halo, or cyano.

X = NH, O, S, S=O, or SO₂.

5

52. A composition according to Claim 51 wherein C and A are hydrogen.

53. A composition according to Claim 52 wherein q=2 and B is methyl.

10

54. A composition according to Claim 51 wherein A' is hydrogen and r = O.

55. A composition according to Claim 51 wherein A'' is hydrogen and s = O.

15

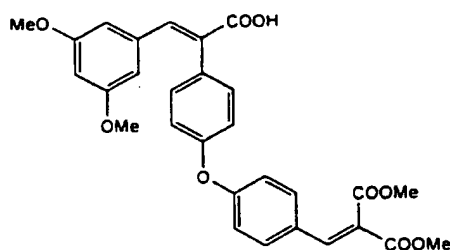
56. A composition according to Claim 51 wherein R is hydrogen and R' is -COOR₃, wherein R₃ is hydrogen, a cation, C₁-C₁₀ alkyl or C₅-C₁₀ aryl.

57. A composition according to Claim 51 wherein X is oxygen; R'''' is hydrogen; and R''' and R'''' are independently -COOR₃, wherein R₃ is hydrogen, a cation, C₁-C₁₀ alkyl or C₅-C₁₀ aryl.

20

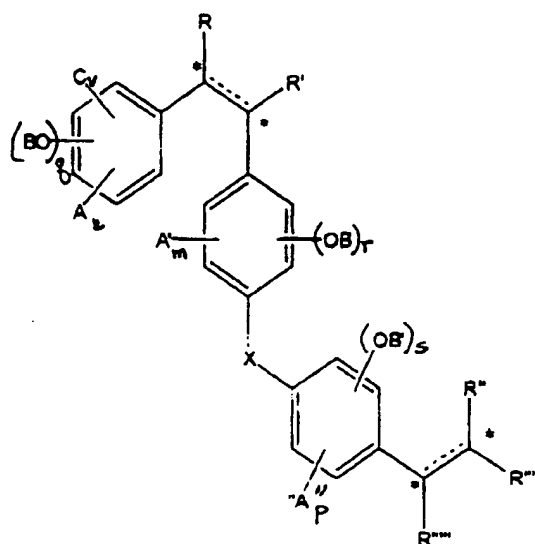
58. The composition according to Claim 51 wherein the compound comprises:

25



30

59. A method for lowering blood pressure in a subject comprising administering to said subject an effective blood pressure lowering amount of a composition containing a compound of the formula I in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.



(I)

wherein stereocenters * are R or S;

dotted lines indicate that a double bond may be present or absent, and the double bond geometry may be E or Z;

R and R' are independently H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups that may be substituted, or functional groups like COOR₃, where R₃ = H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or C₅-C₂₀ aryl; CONR₁R₂, where R₁ and R₂ may be independently or together H, linear or branched C₁-C₂₀ alkyl or C₅-C₂₀ aryl, NH₂, OH, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, halo, cyano, or R+R'=O.

A, A', A'', and C are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, linear or branched C₁-C₂₀ alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy; C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and n, m, and p are independently integers from 0 to 3;

B, B', and B'' are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkenyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkyl carboxyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; aroyl, araalkanoyl, carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and q, r and s are independently integers from 1 to 3;

R''', R'''' and R''''' are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents, COOH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, NH₂, CONH₂, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, OH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, halo, or cyano.

X = NH, O, S, S=O, or SO₂.

60. A method according to Claim 59 wherein C and A are hydrogen.

61. A method according to Claim 60 wherein q=2 and B is methyl.

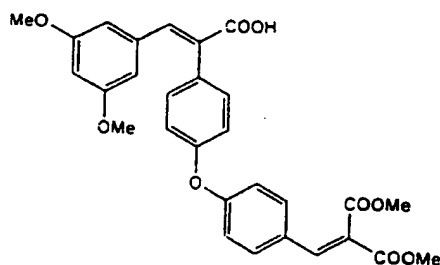
62. A method according to Claim 59 wherein A' is hydrogen and r = O.

63. A method according to Claim 59 wherein A'' is hydrogen and s = O.

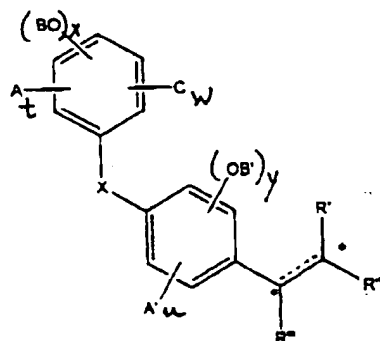
64. A method according to Claim 59 wherein R is hydrogen and R' is -COOR₃, wherein R₃ is hydrogen, a cation, C₁-C₁₀ alkyl or C₅-C₁₀ aryl.

65. A method according to Claim 59 in formula I wherein X is oxygen; R''' is hydrogen; and R''' and R'''' are independently -COOR₃, wherein R₃ is hydrogen, a cation, C₁-C₁₀ alkyl or C₅-C₁₀ aryl.

66. The method according to Claim 59 wherein said compound comprises:



67. A pharmaceutically composition containing a blood pressure lowering effective amount of a compound of the formula II in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.



(II)

wherein stereocenters * are R or S;

dotted lines indicates that a double bond may be present or absent, and the double bond geometry may be E or Z;

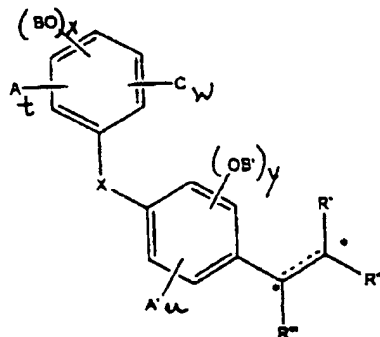
A, A', and C are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and t, u, and w are independently integers from 0 to 3;

B and B' are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy; C₁-C₂₀ alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkenoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkenyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy, C₆-C₂₀ aroyl, C₆-C₂₀ aralkanoyl, carboxyl, cyan, halo, hydroxy; and x and y are independently integers from 0 to 3;

R', R'', and R''' are independently H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents, COOH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, OH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, halo or cyano.

X = NH, O, S, S=O, or SO₂

68. A method for lowering blood pressure in a subject comprising administering to said subject an effective blood pressure lowering amount of a composition of the formula II.



(II)

wherein stereocenters * are R or S;

dotted lines indicates that a double bond may be present or absent, and the double bond geometry may be E or Z;

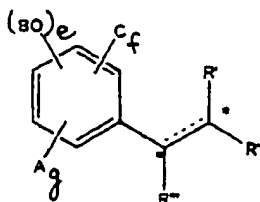
A. A', and C are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy; carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; and t, u, and w are independently integers from 0 to 3;

B and B' are independently H, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ acyloxy; C₁-C₂₀ alkanoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkenoyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkenyl, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkoxy, C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl amino, C₁-C₂₀ alkylcarboxylamino, C₁-C₂₀ carbalkoxy, C₆-C₂₀ aroyl, C₆-C₂₀ araalkanoyl, carboxyl, cyan, halo, hydroxy; and x and y are independently integers from 0 to 3;

R', R'', and R''' are independently H or C₁-C₂₀ linear or branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents, COOH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, NH₂, CONH₂, C₁-C₂₀ acylamino, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, OH, C₁-C₂₀ alkoxy, halo or cyano.

X = NH, O, S, S=O, or SO₂

69. A pharmaceutically composition containing a blood pressure lowering effective amount of a compound of the formula III in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.



(III)

wherein stereocenters (designated by *) could be R- or S-.

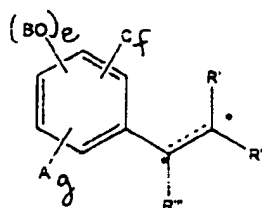
dotted lines indicate that a double bond may be present or absent, and the double bond geometry may be E or Z;

A and C are independently H, C_1 - C_{20} acylamino, C_1 - C_{20} acyloxy, C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkanoyl, C_1 - C_{20} alkoxy, C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkoxy, C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkyl amino, C_1 - C_{20} alkylcarboxylamino, C_1 - C_{20} carbalkoxy; carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; thiol, SOR or SOR_2 ; and f and g are independently integers from 0 to 3;

B is independently H, C_1 - C_{20} acylamino, C_1 - C_{20} acyloxy; C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkanoyl, C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkenoyl, C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkenyl, C_1 - C_{20} alkoxy, C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkoxy, C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkyl amino, C_1 - C_{20} alkylcarboxylamino, C_1 - C_{20} carbalkoxy, C_5 - C_{20} aroyl, C_6 - C_{20} araalkanoyl, carboxyl, cyan, halo, hydroxy; and e is an integer from 1 to 3;

R' , R'' , and R''' are independently H or C_1 - C_{20} linear and branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents, $COOH$, C_1 - C_{20} alkoxy, NH_2 , $CONH_2$, C_1 - C_{20} acylamino, C_1 - C_{20} alkoxy, OH , C_1 - C_{20} alkoxy, halo, cyano.

70. A method for lowering blood pressure in a subject comprising administering to said subject an effective blood pressure lowering amount of a composition of the formula III.



(III)

wherein stereocenters (designated by *) could be R- or S-.

dotted lines indicate that a double bond may be present or absent, and the double bond geometry may be E or Z;

A and C are independently H, C_1 - C_{20} acylamino, C_1 - C_{20} acyloxy, C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkanoyl, C_1 - C_{20} alkoxycarbonyl, C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkoxy, C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkyl amino, C_1 - C_{20} alkylcarboxylamino, C_1 - C_{20} carbalkoxy; carboxyl, cyano, halo, hydroxy; thiol, SOR or SOR_2 ; and f and g are independently integers from 0 to 3;

B is independently H, C_1 - C_{20} acylamino, C_1 - C_{20} acyloxy; C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkanoyl, C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkenoyl, C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkenyl, C_1 - C_{20} alkoxycarbonyl, C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkoxy, C_1 - C_{20} linear or branched alkyl amino, C_1 - C_{20} alkylcarboxylamino, C_1 - C_{20} carbalkoxy, C_5 - C_{20} aroyl, C_6 - C_{20} araalkanoyl, carboxyl, cyan, halo, hydroxy; and e is an integer from 1 to 3;

R' , R'' , and R''' are independently H or C_1 - C_{20} linear and branched alkyl or alkenyl groups which may contain substituents, $COOH$, C_1 - C_{20} alkoxycarbonyl, NH_2 , $CONH_2$, C_1 - C_{20} acylamino, C_1 - C_{20} alkoxycarbonyl, OH , C_1 - C_{20} alkoxy, halo, cyano.

Figure 1

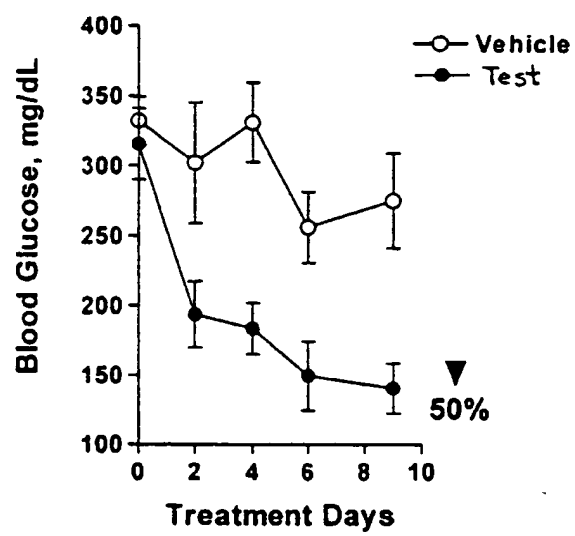


Figure 2

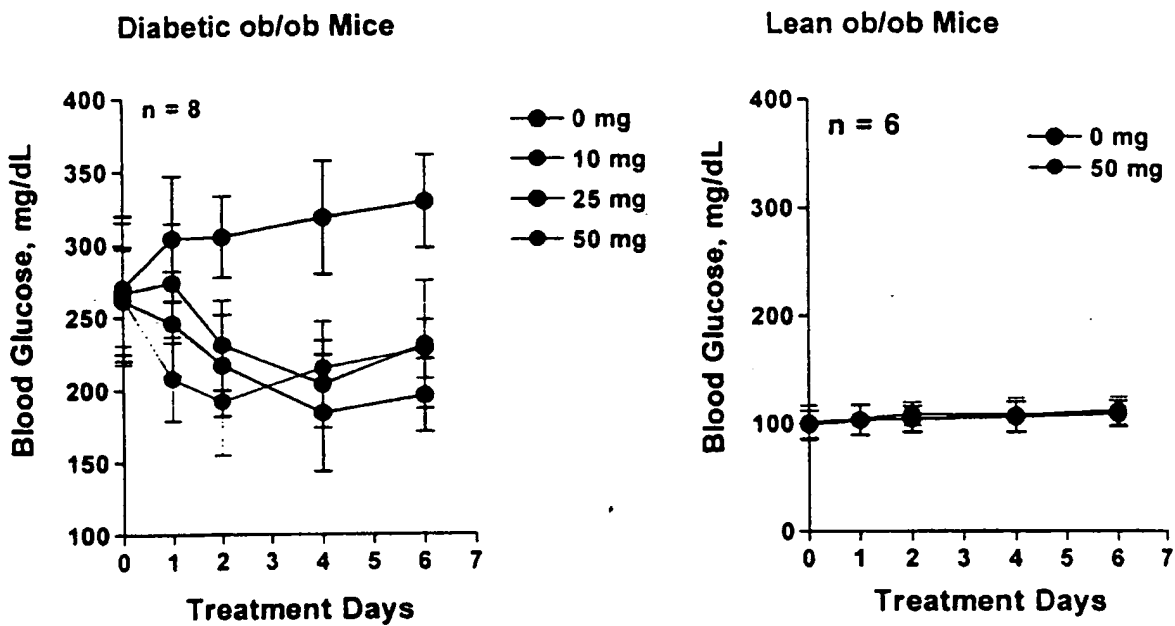


Figure 3

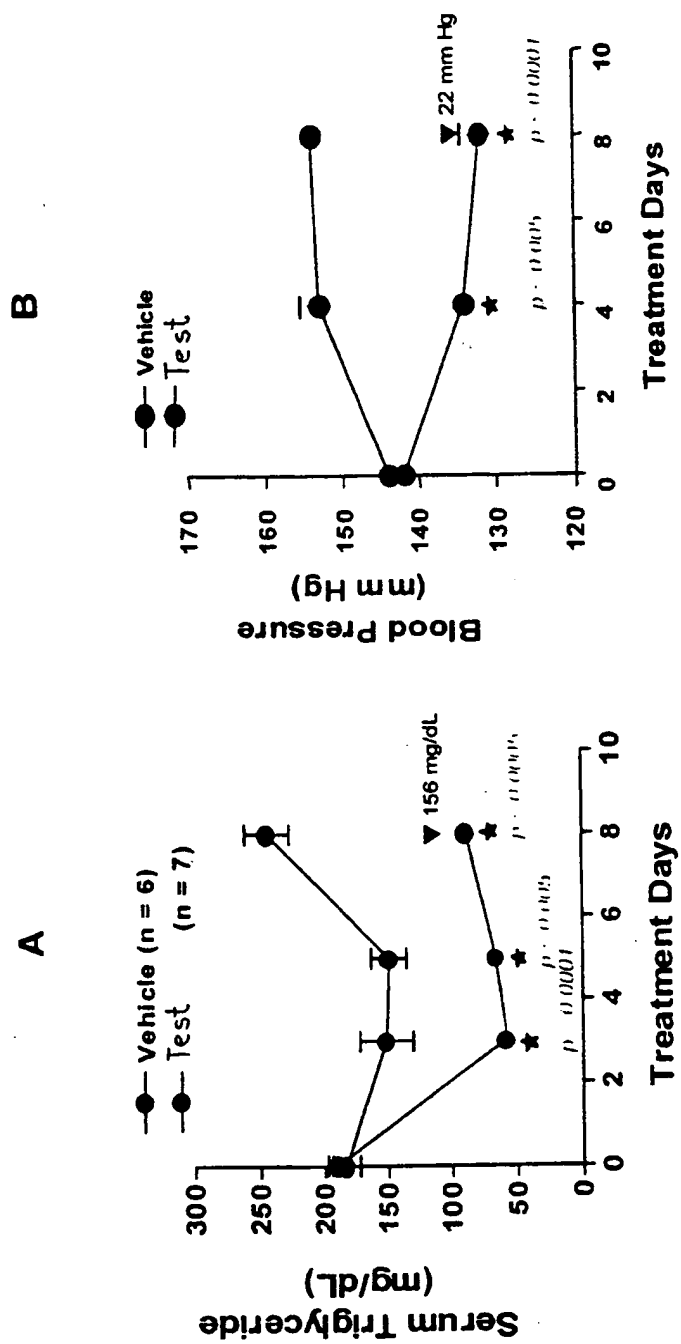
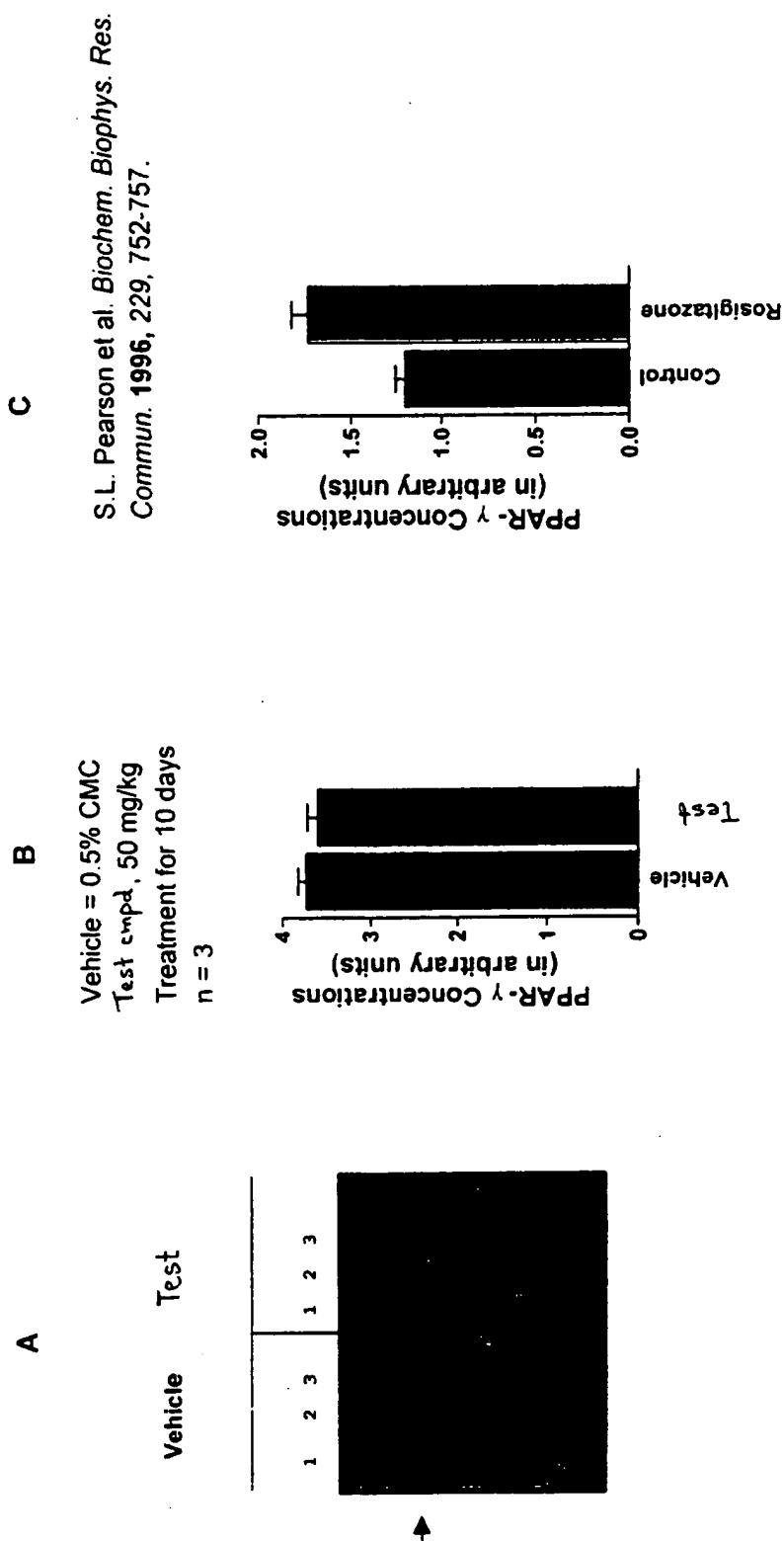
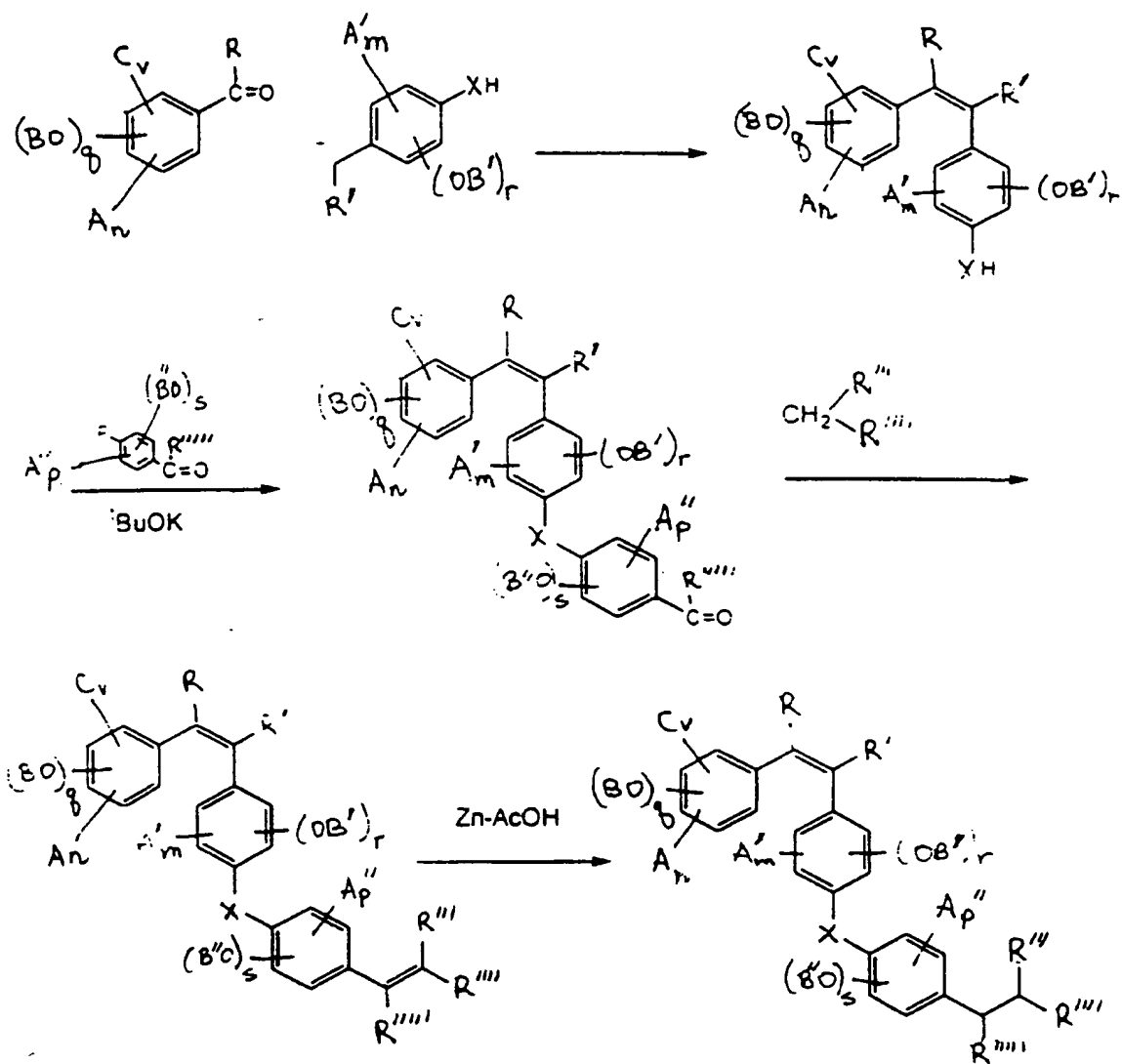


Figure 5



Scheme I



(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



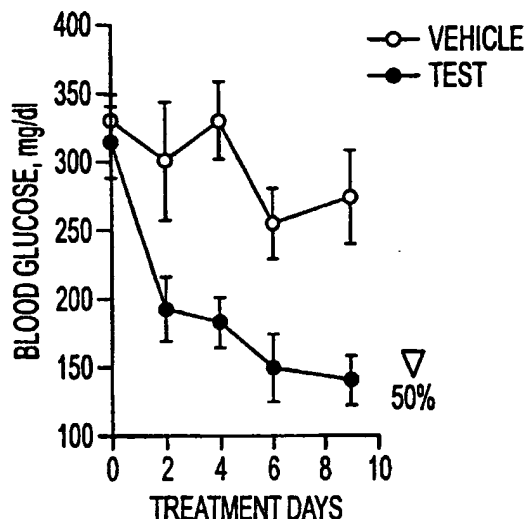
(43) International Publication Date
17 May 2001 (17.05.2001)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 01/34094 A3

- (51) International Patent Classification: C07C 69/76, (74) Agent: KOKULIS, Paul, N.; Pillsbury Winthrop LLP, 321/00, 1100 New York Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20005 (US).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/US00/30927 (81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (22) International Filing Date: 8 November 2000 (08.11.2000)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
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- (71) Applicant (*for all designated States except US*): CALYX THERAPEUTICS, INC. [US/US]; 3525 Breakwater Avenue, Hayward, CA 94545 (US).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (*for US only*): NEOGI, Partha [US/US]; 5091 Justin Terrace, Fremont, CA 94555 (US). NAG, Bishwajit [US/US]; 34353 Eucalyptus Terrace, Fremont, CA 94555 (US). LAKNER, Frederick, J. [US/US]; 29033 Dixon Street, Hayward, CA 94544 (US). DEY, Debendranath [IN/US]; 34683 Agree Terrace, Fremont, CA 94555 (US). MEDICHERLA, Satyanarayana [US/US]; 10134 Tantau Avenue, Cupertino, CA 95014 (US).
- (84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- Published:
— with international search report
- (88) Date of publication of the international search report: 25 April 2002
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(54) Title: NOVEL COMPOUNDS TO TREAT DIABETES AND ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS



(57) Abstract: Compounds are provided that lower blood glucose concentrations, lower serum triglyceride concentrations, lower systolic blood pressure, and increase glucose uptake by adipose tissue, but do not affect the expression of PPAR- γ by adipose tissue.

WO 01/34094 A3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US00/30927

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(7) : C07C 69/76, 321/00

US CL : 560/059, 045, 018; 514/533

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 560/059, 045, 018; 514/533

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

STN CAS STRUCTURE; FILE CA, MEDLINE

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5,827,898 A (A.KHANDWALA et al.) 27 October 1998, see entire reference.	1-70
A	US 5,731,353 A (K. OHSUMI et al.) 24 March 1998, see entire reference.	1-70
A	US 5,378,705 A (M. KLAUS et al.) 03 January 1995, see entire reference.	1-70



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	"T" Later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
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